

REMARKS

Applicants have amended claim 3.

The Examiner requested that the Title be indicative of the claimed invention. Applicants have amended the Title accordingly.

The disclosure of the specification has been objected to because of informalities. The amendments set forth above overcome this objection.

Claims 3-6 have been rejected under 35 USC 112, second paragraph, as indefinite, because the expression “changing an illuminating condition” does not specify a condition to be changed. See paragraph 5 of the Action. Applicants disagree with the Examiner. Nothing in this expression is indefinite because persons skilled in the art would understand this expression based on ordinary and customary meaning of each term of the expression.

Solely to expedite prosecution, however, and without narrowing its scope, applicants have amended claim 3 to recite changing a luminance level of the illuminating based on the displayed image. This amendment finds support, for example, at page 12, line 14 - page 13, line 11, of the specification. Applicants note that the luminance level may be changed by changing the luminance power of the same light source or by changing the light source itself, as explained in the specification. Thus, the rejection of claims 3-6 under 35 USC 112, second paragraph, should be withdrawn.

Claims 3-6 have been rejected under 35 USC 102(b) as anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,461,480 (Yamada). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

To anticipate a claim, the reference must teach every element of the claim. MPEP 2131. The standard for the anticipation analysis is that “[e]very element of the claimed invention must be literally present, arranged as in the claim. ... The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the patent claim.” *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co., Ltd.*, 868 F.2d 1226, 1236 (Fed. Cir. 1983).

Claim 3 recites displaying the image of the electronic component taken by the component recognition camera when the electronic component is recognized to be improper based on a

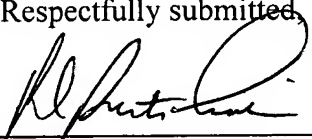
recognition processing performed on the image taken by the component recognition camera. The Examiner contends that the claimed displaying of the image of the electronic component taken by the component recognition camera is disclosed at column 6, lines 35-58, of Yamada. The cited passage of Yamada explains Yamada's illuminating method using two different illuminating sources 52 and 65. However, the passage says nothing about displaying the image of the electronic component. In fact, Yamada does not teach or suggest displaying an image of an electronic component taken by a component recognition camera at all. Thus, the Examiner has failed to meet the standard for an anticipation rejection set forth above.

The rejection of claims 3-6 under 35 USC 102(b) on Yamada should be withdrawn because Yamada does not teach or suggest the claimed displaying of the image of the electronic component.

In light of the above, a Notice of Allowance is solicited.

In the event that the transmittal letter is separated from this document and the Patent and Trademark Office determines that an extension and/or other relief is required, applicants petition for any required relief including extensions of time and authorize the Commissioner to charge the cost of such petitions and/or other fees due in connection with the filing of this document to **Deposit Account No. 03-1952**, referencing Docket No. **606402014900**.

Dated: May 2, 2006

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